

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
)	NOS. CR-05-0105-LRS
Respondent,)	CV-06-0133-LRS
)	
-vs-)	
)	ORDER DENYING 28 U.S.C. §2255
RAUL S. ZAVALA,)	MOTION
)	
Movant.)	

Before the Court is Movant's 28 U.S.C. § 2255 Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence by a Person in Federal Custody, filed May 2, 2006 (Ct. Rec. 137, CR-05-0105, Ct. Rec. 1, CV-06-0133). The Motion is submitted by Raul S. Zavala, who is appearing *pro se* for the purposes of these proceedings.

I. BACKGROUND

Mr. Zavala was indicted on May 10, 2005 for Possession with Intent to Distribute 500 Grams or More of Methamphetamine in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1) and Use of a Communication Facility to Facilitate the Commission of a Felony, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 843(b). Mr. Zavala proceeded with trial on January 23, 2006 and the jury rendered a guilty verdict on both counts on January 25, 2006. On April 18, 2006, Mr. Zavala was sentenced to a mandatory term of life imprisonment on Count 1 and eight years on Count 2; and a special assessment of \$200. Mr. Zavala, through counsel Ms. Lindholdt, filed a direct appeal of his

1 final judgment and sentence on April 24, 2006, pursuant to Fed. R. App.
2 P. 4(b)(1).

3 Mr. Zavala contends that his sentence is unconstitutional based on
4 fifty-nine (59) grounds: 1)conviction obtained by use of evidence gained
5 pursuant to an unconstitutional search and seizure; 2)conviction obtained
6 by use of evidence gained pursuant to an unlawful arrest; 3)conviction
7 obtained by the unconstitutional failure of prosecution to disclose to
8 the defendant evidence favorable to defendant; 4)ineffective assistance
9 of counsel; 5) false statements were given to government agents by a
10 confidential informant; 6) alleged debriefings/notes not produced; 7)
11 unregistered confidential informant; 8) not a true and tried informant;
12 9) involuntary custodial consent; 10) sealing and recordation
13 requirements; 11) indictment obtained with known perjured testimony; 12)
14 prosecutor failed to inform jury of perjury; 13) perjury by five agents
15 and the confidential informant; 14) prosecutor procured false testimony;
16 15) tainted testimony; 16) agents failed to secure a warrant; 17) planned
17 warrantless arrest and search; 18) agents had no corroboration; 19)
18 agents had no personal knowledge; 20) reliability of confidential
19 informant; 21) no probable cause; 22) agents had more information,
20 contradicted their belief as to probable cause before arrest; 23) post
21 arrest identification; 24) unlawful seizure; 25) warrantless arrest; 26)
22 warrantless search of vehicle; 27) warrantless search of person; 28)
23 warrantless search of wallet; 29) warrantless search of phone; 30)
24 warrantless search of Nike box; 31) no exigent circumstances; 32)
25 prosecutorial misconduct; 33) malicious prosecution; 34) prosecutorial
26 vindictiveness; 35) non-expert witnesses; 36) anti-gratuity act

1 exchanging leniency and or immunity for testimony; 37) missing evidence;
2 38) manipulated evidence; 39) jury composition; 40) jury misconduct; 41)
3 speedy trial right; 42) breaks in chain of evidence; 43) tampering with
4 government witnesses; 44) inaccurate phone transcripts; 45) inaccurate
5 verbatim report of proceedings; 46) eliciting testimony; 47) misleading
6 the jury; 48) authenticity of evidence; 49) cumulative effect; 50) First
7 Amendment violation; 51) Fifth Amendment violation; 52) Eighth Amendment
8 violation; 53) after the alleged fact; 54) abuse of discretion; 55)
9 prosecution obstructed evidence; 56) Fourteenth Amendment violation; 57)
10 the alleged complaint (discrepancy); 58) conspiracy; and 59) additional
11 evidence. Ct. Rec. 137.

12 **II. DISCUSSION**

13 28 U.S.C. § 2255 provides, in part:

14 A prisoner in custody under sentence of a court
15 established by Act of Congress claiming the right to be
16 released upon the ground that the sentence was imposed
17 in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United
18 States, or that the court was without jurisdiction to
19 impose such sentence, or that the sentence was in excess
of the maximum authorized by law, or is otherwise
subject to collateral attack, may move the court which
imposed the sentence to vacate, set aside or correct the
sentence.

20 A petitioner is entitled to an evidentiary hearing on the motion to
21 vacate his sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, unless the motions and the
22 files and records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is
23 entitled to no relief. This inquiry necessitates a twofold analysis: (1)
24 whether the petitioner's allegations specifically delineate the factual
25 basis of his claim; and, (2) even where the allegations are specific,
26 whether the records, files and affidavits are conclusive against the

1 petitioner. *United States v. Taylor*, 648 F.2d 565, 573 (9th Cir.), cert.
2 denied, 454 U.S. 866 (1981) (internal quotations, citations and footnote
3 omitted).

4 The statute provides that only if the motion, file, and records
5 "conclusively show that the movant is entitled to no relief" may the
6 Court summarily dismiss the Motion without sending it to the United
7 States Attorney for response. 28 U.S.C. § 2255. The Rules regarding
8 section 2255 proceedings similarly state that the Court may summarily
9 order dismissal of a § 2255 motion without service upon the United States
10 Attorney only "if it plainly appears from the face of the motion and any
11 annexed exhibits and the prior proceedings in the case that the movant
12 is not entitled to relief in the district court." Rule 4(a), RULES-SECTION
13 2255 PROCEEDINGS. Thus, when a movant fails to state a claim upon which
14 relief can be granted or when the motion is incredible or patently
15 frivolous, the district court may summarily dismiss the motion. *Cf.*
16 *United States v. Burrows*, 872 F.2d 915, 917 (9th Cir. 1989); *Marrow v.*
17 *United States*, 772 F.2d 525, 526 (9th Cir. 1985).

18 The Court finds that the Movant has failed to show a constitutional
19 violation under any of the grounds. The claims he makes, to a
20 significant extent, involve reargument on matters raised at trial and
21 decided adversely to Movant. The Court will, however, discuss the first
22 four grounds as all other grounds thereafter are duplicative,
23 overlapping, or not articulated with allegations that specifically
24 delineate the factual basis of his claim upon which relief can be
25 granted.

1 **A. GROUND ONE-EVIDENCE GAINED THROUGH ILLEGAL SEARCH AND SEIZURE**

2 Mr. Zavala states that his conviction was obtained by use of
3 evidence gained pursuant to an unconstitutional search and seizure. In
4 support of ground one, Mr. Zavala states:

5 Defendant while inside vehicle and in a public place is
6 detained without incident in a felony stop manner
7 Defendant surrounded while inside vehicle by agents with
8 their weapons drawn, is forced out of the vehicle, is
 questioned at gunpoint for his name and his person is
 searched at gunpoint. Then forced to ground and at same
 time vehicle being searched. No consent or warrant.
9 Ct. Rec. 137, at 5.

10 The Court held a suppression hearing beginning on November 8, 2005
11 and ending on December 12, 2005 for a total of 6.5 hours. The Court heard
12 testimony from three government witnesses: Sean Cummings, Joe E. Pence,
13 Jr. and Jay Merhing. Ct. Recs. 67, 82. The Court denied Defendant Raul
14 Zavala's Motion to Suppress Evidence Based On Warrantless Search and Lack
15 of Probable Cause in its order issued on December 15, 2005. Ct. Rec. 83.
16 The Court concluded, after hours of testimony, that reliability of the
17 informant and the accuracy of the information he had supplied was
18 sufficiently established for purposes of showing probable cause to arrest
19 defendant and search Mr. Zavala's Escalade.

20 Then at the start of trial, the Court considered Mr. Zavala's
21 renewed Motion to Dismiss Indictment with Prejudice; Motion to Suppress
22 Recordings; Motion to Suppress Search and Seisure [sic]; and Motion to
23 Suppress Arrest and Search of Vehicle Due to Lack of Exigent
24 Circumstances. The Court again denied these motions. The files and
25 records of this case conclusively show that Mr. Zavala is entitled to no
26 relief on this specific ground.

B. GROUND TWO-EVIDENCE OBTAINED UNLAWFUL ARREST

Mr. Zavala states that his conviction was obtained by use of evidence obtained pursuant to unlawful arrest. In support of ground two, Mr. Zavala states:

Defendant in public place and conduct did not constitute a crime Defendant detained without incident, in vehicle, in a felony stop manner, seized, blocked, searched person at gunpoint and questioned for name, vehicle being searched at same time, forced to ground then handcuffed. Evidence recovered after unlawful arrest was used to establish probable cause. No warrant, no exigent circumstances, or consent.

Again, as discussed above under ground one, the Court held an extensive suppression hearing wherein it determined that probable cause existed to arrest Mr. Zavala. Further, the Court reconsidered Mr. Zavala's motions to suppress evidence on the first day of trial. In the instant motion, Mr. Zavala has not set forth sufficient facts or allegations for the Court to conclude he is entitled to relief on this specific ground.

C. GROUND THREE-PROSECUTION CONCEALED EXCULPATORY EVIDENCE

Mr. Zavala states that his conviction was obtained by the unconstitutional failure of the prosecution to disclose evidence favorable to him. In support of ground three, Mr. Zavala states:

Prosecution deliberately concealed exculpatory, impeaching, and material evidence. Defense was not aware of other co-defendants of CI, whom charges were dropped, and not provided with prison or jail records, plea agreements or promises. At trial it is confirmed CI is a liar, commits perjury and testimony is inconsistent. CI testifies promises were made to him by prosecutor and government agent, prosecutor deliberately failed to learn and deprived defense of favorable evidence.

1 In response to Defendant Zavala's Motion for Disclosure of
2 Exculpatory Evidence (Ct. Rec. 84) filed December 27, 2005, the
3 government responded that it had provided the Defendant a copy of the
4 CI's plea agreement and that the CI agreed to cooperate in exchange for
5 a downward departure based on substantial assistance. The government also
6 responded that it had also provided the Defendant with a criminal history
7 of the CI and that his identity was already known by Defendant Zavala.
8 Besides from the CI, the government informed the defendant that it was
9 calling five witnesses who all work with the Drug Enforcement Agency in
10 a law enforcement capacity. Additionally, the government disclosed it
11 would call a drug chemist and that a chemist's analysis had been provided
12 to the Defendant. Finally, the government disclosed it would be calling
13 an interpreter who reviewed the tape recordings, who was an expert
14 witness in Spanish/English translation, for the purpose of authenticating
15 the tape recordings of the CI speaking with Defendant Zavala. Ct. Rec.
16 87.

17 It is not clear from Mr. Zavala's allegations in this § 2255 Motion
18 what evidence, of an exculpatory nature, was withheld by the prosecutor.
19 The Court concludes that Mr. Zavala is not entitled to relief on this
20 specific ground.

21 **D. GROUND FOUR-INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL**

22 In addressing the issue of ineffective assistance of counsel, the
23 Court is guided by the now-familiar construct of *Strickland v.*
24 *Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 104 S.Ct. 2052, 80 L.Ed.2d 674 (1984). As
25 required by that analytical framework:
26

1 First, the defendant must show that counsel's
2 performance was deficient. This requires showing that
3 counsel made errors so serious that counsel was not
4 functioning as the "counsel" guaranteed the defendant by
5 the Sixth Amendment. Second, the defendant must show
6 that the deficient performance prejudiced the defense.
7 This requires showing that counsel's errors were so
8 serious as to deprive the defendant of a fair trial, a
9 trial whose result is reliable.

10 *Id.* at 687.

11 In *Groseclose v. Bell*, 130 F.3d 1161, 1167 (6th Cir.1997),
12 discussing the first prong of the *Strickland* analysis, the Sixth Circuit
13 recognized:

14 The [Supreme] Court cautioned that in undertaking an
15 ineffective-assistance review, "[j]udicial scrutiny of
16 counsel's performance must be highly deferential," and
17 must avoid the "second-guess[ing of] counsel's
18 assistance ..., [as] it is all too easy for a court,
19 examining counsel's defense after it has proved
20 unsuccessful, to conclude that a particular act or
21 omission of counsel was unreasonable." *Strickland*, 466
22 U.S. at 689 ... In order to avoid "the distorting
23 effects of hindsight," a reviewing "court must indulge
24 a strong presumption that counsel's conduct falls within
25 the wide range of reasonable professional assistance;
26 that is, the defendant must overcome the presumption
that ... the challenged action 'might be considered
sound trial strategy.'" ' *Id.* (citation omitted).

Furthermore, in evaluating the prejudice suffered by a petitioner
as a result of alleged ineffective assistance of counsel, "[i]t is not
enough for the defendant to show that the errors had some conceivable
effect on the outcome of the proceeding." *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 693.
Indeed, "[v]irtually every act or omission of counsel would meet that
test, and not every error that conceivably could have influenced the
outcome undermines the reliability of the result of the proceeding." *Id.*
(citation omitted). Rather, the petitioner "must show that there is a
reasonable probability that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors, the

1 result of the proceeding would have been different. A reasonable
2 probability is a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the
3 outcome." *Id.* at 694.

4 Finally, in conducting this inquiry, we need not apply *Strickland's*
5 principles in a mechanical fashion. As the Supreme Court explained:

6 [A] court need not determine whether counsel's
7 performance was deficient before examining the prejudice
8 suffered by the defendant as a result of the alleged
9 deficiencies. The object of an ineffectiveness claim is
10 not to grade counsel's performance. If it is easier to
dispose of an ineffectiveness claim on the ground of
lack of sufficient prejudice, which we expect will often
be so, that course should be followed.

Id. at 697.

11 The Court begins its review by either determining whether counsel's
12 performance was deficient, or by determining any possible prejudice
13 suffered by Mr. Zavala. In either event, the result in this case is
14 identical.

15 According to Mr. Zavala, "[he] was deprived of excercising [sic] his
16 right to effective assistance of counsel by way of unacceptable
17 communication, ill advised, failed to object to issues, failed to submit
18 motions, failed to investigate potential leads, unethical conduct, breach
19 and or break in loyalty, and most of all deception. Mr. Zavala further
20 alleges that "Defendant can't even have a simple and reasonable request
21 granted. Failed to object to the presentation of non-authentic alleged
22 evidence." Ct. Rec. 137, at 6.

23 Mr. Zavala has not demonstrated under *Strickland* that, considering
24 all the circumstances, counsel's performance fell below the objective
25 standard of reasonableness and so prejudiced him that he was denied a
26 fair trial and a reasonable probability exists that, but for counsel's

1 conduct, the result would have been different. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at
2 693.

3 The record contains no evidence that Mr. Zavala's attorney breached
4 his ethical duty or other duties in representing the Movant. Based on
5 the information before it, the Court finds that rather than alleged
6 deception and unethical conduct, defense counsel conducted himself with
7 competent professionalism at pre-trial, trial and the sentencing
8 hearing(s). Given Mr. Zavala's criminal history, there is no indication
9 that Mr. Zavala was prejudiced, i.e., that he would have received a
10 lesser sentence.

11 Federal court review presumes that an attorney is competent and the
12 burden rests upon the defendant to show a constitutional violation.
13 *United States v. Pierce*, 62 F.3d 818, 833 (6th Cir.1995). Moreover, a
14 strong presumption exists that counsel's behavior lies within the wide
15 range of reasonable professional assistance. *O'Hara v. Wigginton*, 24
16 F.3d 823, 827 (6th Cir.1994). The Court finds that the Movant has not
17 met his burden to show a constitutional violation occurred for relief
18 under ground four.

19 The Movant is not entitled to an evidentiary hearing on the motion
20 to vacate his sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. Additionally, the Court
21 summarily dismisses the Motion without sending it to the United States
22 Attorney for response. Accordingly,

23 **IT IS ORDERED** that:

24 1. Mr. Zavala's Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence by
25 a Person in Federal Custody, filed May 2, 2006 (Ct. Rec. 137, CR-05-0105,
26 Ct. Rec. 1, CV-06-0133) is **DENIED**.

